WOMAN IN BUSINESS. RESULTS OF TRYING TO BE WIFE,

MOTHER AND DRUMMER. Changes That Have Takes Place in Her Home, Her Husband, and Her Children Blace She Secame a Commercial Tra-veller-A New Woman in Real Life, This story is in the nature of a contribution to the world's knowledge on the subject of the

new woman, so called. It is an account of a woman who is trying to be a wife, a mother, and a commercial traveller all at the same time, and of some of the results of her experiment. It is a true story, although it may seem to run in some particulars along the lines on which the humorists have been presenting the new woman to the public. The only changes that have been made are in immaterial details, which have been altered so as to conceal the identity of the characters from their neigh-

bors and acquaintances.

This particular new woman was, as a girl, bright, spirited, popular, and full of gumption. Bhe was educated at the public schools, and when she was graduated differed in no respect in her desires and ambitions from the girls who were her companions. She became a new woman later, not on account of any theory in which she felt interest, but through force of circumstances. Her father was a bookkeeper. He died enddenly, leaving his family with strattened means. This daughter quickly deaided that she would set herself at work to earn money with which to help out her mother, She found employment in a big store and liked it. Here she obtained some business training, which, perhaps, influenced her decision later, and, what was of more importance, the natural independence and self-rel'ance of her character were developed as they never would have been had she remained at home. Not all shop girls are athemic, oppressed, pastry-enting creatures There are among them young women with brains, determination, high spirit, and good health, and such young women get along. This girl was one of them. She had aptitude for her employment, was clear-headed and epergetic, and did so well at it that she assured for herself such promotion as the place offered. Before promotion came she married. All things considered, it was a sensible mar

riage, and they got along very well. The husband was in another line of business, and was making so much money that it was both unnecessary and undesirable for his wife to continue longer in the store. She was rather sorry to give up her occupation, but she quickly ploked up new interest at home, and displayed in the new field the same energy and clever ness that she had devoted to business. The result was that she had soon set up a pleasant and attractive home. The man she had married was a good-looking, popular fellow, and rave every promise of making a good husband. While there was an element of weakness in his character, the energy lent by association with his wife kept him up to the mark. Several children were born, and were brought up well. Altogether it was a nice household.

Although the wife never neglected her domestic duties, she spent a good deal of time with her friends, and was constantly seeking outside channels into which to direct her surplus energy. One of these channels happened to be a charitable fair, the management of which, owing to a series of mischances, fell almost exclusively into her hands. Here she displayed so much energy and business ability that the success of the affair was attributed to efforts. One of the persons interested in the fair was a business man with a large trade outside the city. His attention was attracted by her work and evident talent, and he spoke to her several times on the subject.

"I wish I could get women with your shrew !ness to go travelling for me," he said reneat-"I could make it well worth their while by the money they would earr."

The suggestion set the woman to thinking. The family were then living in a suburban town. They had benefit their house, but had not paid for it in full. About this time there came upon the husband several unexpected demands for money white simultaneously his business was affected by untavorable influences. There was an installment of a mortgage about

due, and the husband could not set the money togethe without pinching. His wife knew and apoke of the suggestion made by the business man. The business a good deal of the same nature as that which she had done at the store, and, as a n itter of fact, she was rather attracted by the ides of the excitement which the work would But what she said to her husband was that if she gave up part of her time to business she would be able to earn enough money to put their affairs on a sound feeting. She had no idea of devoting more than a few hours for a few days of a week to business. After a good deal of hesitation the husband gave his consent to the plan, and the wife went to see the merchant who had spoken to her. He jumped at the chance of employing her, and soon arranged a plan by which she earned about \$25 a week eventually without having to go too far from the city or having to devote all her time to business. The money so carned eased up matters considerably in the household and overgand whatever scruples the husband had shoot earned about \$25 a week as the first of t to put their affairs on a sound feeting. She came whatever scruples the husband had about permitting his wife to be a drummer. The wife had ample time apart from her business

duties to attend to her family and her household. Up to this point no specific harm had The line she was travelling in was peculiarly

suited to a woman, and she proved to be just the woman for it. She not only obtained larger orders from old customers, and got new customers, but she furthermore handled several delicate matters with skill and success. Her judgment as to what her customers wanted and what was likely to prove taking with the public turned out to be excellent, so that all around her opinion was frequently consulted. One natural result was that her employed was constantly at her trying to persuade her to extend her territory, and stay a way from home a week or so at a time. This she refused to consider flatly at first, but a second result of her success was that the proposition be-

to coasider flatly at first, but a second result of her auccess was that the proposition became more and more tempting to her pride and also to her regard for her family. On the one hand she would be able to earn a great deal more under the new plan than under the old, and on the other hand there seemed to be no real objections to it. Her children were of an age when they no longer required her constant care, she had a servant whom she know she could trust, her husband would look after things and she would be home almost every week. The greatest difficulty seemed to be the matter of travelling alone, and associating with strangers. The former part of it was overcome by making out a list of hotels on her regular circuit and arranging in advance, thus taking away some of the terrors of going to strange places.

The matter of dealing with strangers also grew less formidable as she thought over it. She was brought by her business into contact with women largely, and as for the men, they met her on the common ground of business, and were sasily restrained from leaving it, the met with noither radiciess on the one hand, nor suspicious courtesy on the other. This state of affairs was a high tribute to her business, and were sasily restrained from leaving it, the met with noither radiciess on the one hand, some in looks and attractive in manner. Thus it was that by decrees also became a full fedged drummer. She commonly left her home on Monday morning, and got back on Saturday wight. Occasionally she spent a few days with her family, but most of the time she was on the road. Her earnings rose, too,

The family removed from the suburbs into the city, because that was more convenient for the wife. They found a four-story house in a good neighborhood, let out two atorisa as furnished mome, and occupied the rest themselves. That was the wife's idea. Thus they find the furnished rooms about paid their rent, so that it will be seen that their affairs were in a prosperous condition. About this time the tide seemed to turn.

A

"Why pape," she replied.
"Why pape," she replied.

as I heard you."
So, you didn't. Shut your blamed mouth."

he retorted, and went and threw himself on a lounge. Soon he was fast asieed.

The girl, after watching him in doubt and pernlexity, went and told her brother. He listened to her story with frowning brows, and then blamed her.

"You oughtn't to have contradicted him." he said. "Don't tell anybody about it."

"But what made him talk like that I'didn't do a thing," she said.

"None of your business," replied her brother.

"Don't talk about it."

If she did not understand then what the trouble was, its nature was soon borne in upon her, and then a feeling of shame kent her silent. It was some time before the mother learned about her husband's conduct, and when she did it was inrough this daughter. The girl was so to be tenacious of what she considered her right. One evening he came home long after the dinner hour.

"Why isn't there any dinner for me?" he demanded when he saw the empty table.

"Dinner was ready hours ago," she replied, impertinently in fact if not so intentionally. "If you wanted dinner you should have been here at dinner time."

"Dinner was really hours ago," she replied, impertinently in fact if not so intentionally." If you wanted dinner you should have been here at dinner time."

It should be said in explanation of this speech that the girl was supposed by a pleasant fiction to take her mother's place, and that these same words had been used by the mother when the children had been late sometimes at meals. The girl evidently thought that it was the right thing to say. The father was not in a mood to reason or make excuses for others, and saw only the impertinence of the words. So he slapted her face.

The blow was not a hard one, but it was the first the girl had ever received. She sobbed and acreamed and refused to be comforted by the servant. The latter told her mistress about the occurrence, and the causes leading up to it, when she returned from her drumming trip. Then the wife found herself confronted by a difficult dilemma. For a long time she debated whether she should give up business and devote herself to her home. She asked the advice of her friends on the subject. On the one hand she fell confidence that she could restore order in her home if she were there, and could keep her bushand in bounds; on the other hand, she knew that outbreaks on his part were not frequent, and she had had little cause of complaint against him for meat of the time she had been away. But the most important reason that influenced her to continue her trips was the fact that money was needed in the family. Her husband had been paying less attention to business than formerly. Owing to the increasing carnings of his wife, he had been feeding less and less responsibility about providing for his family; and had, moreover, been less fitted to attend to business. He spent a good deal of his time about the house in the morning, saying that it needed some one to look after it. Now, the house had been furnished on credit, and some of the notes given in psyment were about to fail due. The wife argued that if she continued her trips for a few months longer, n

At any rate she decided to keep it up to the time belong.

While she was at home between trips she could not conceal from herself the evidences of a process of deterioration that was going on, der husband behaved pretty well on the whole, but it was plain that he had lost the respect toward his home which he had lost the respect toward his home which he had felt previously, and was inclined to assert his independence. The children, too, were deteriorating in their manners and ideas, having no restraining in their manners and ideas, having no restraining in them. The

mathers and ideas, having no restraining influence constantly controlling them. The wife was seriously considering whether she should not make up her mind to abandon her trips away from home at once when something else happened.

The rout of the house in which they lived was far more than they could afford to pay, but by letting out two floors of the house in furnished rooms they could afford to pay, but by letting out two floors of the house in furnished rooms they could afford to pay. but by letting out two floors of the house in furnished rooms they got their home practically rent free. Of the income from this source by far the larger part came from the second floor, which was routed to a man with his family. Some doubt had been felt by the wife about him, and she had asked her husband to investigate his references, because she had not had time to attend to the matter herself. When she returned from one of her trips she found the tenant installed in the bouse, her husband having let him in to avoid giving himself trouble.

This man aboved a sociable disposition and

trius she found the tenant installed in the bouse, her husband having let him in to avoid giving himself trouble.

This man showed a sociable disposition, and one night met the husband on his way home.

"Let's have a drink," he said.

The result was that the tenant helped the husband home. The next morning he stopped in to see his landlord.

"Say," he said, "you're such a good fellow that I want to ask a favor of you. I want to hang you up for the week's rent. I am a little short now because I'm out of a job, but hi a couple of weeks I'm promised a \$5,000 place. Is it all right? Then have an eye-opener."

Having once established his credit the tenant paid his rent when he pleased. The husband was supposed to look after the house while his wife was away, and it was a disagreeable supprise to her when she discovered one day that they were a couple of months behind in their rent, because this tenant had been permitted to rell up a debt shose proportions were ections to them. At the same time furflier inroads had been made upon her husband's lusiness capacity by his sessions with the tenant. Thus his wife found herself confronted with the recessity of carning money to pay off the arrears of rent as well as the notes for the furniture.

That is the situation of the family at pres-

PISCATAWAY'S EPITAPHS.

In Memory of Two Boys Who Thought They Ate Mushrooms-A Mourning Dove, Piscataway is one of the oldest towns in New

Jersey. It was founded in 1866 and was intended to be the capital of the colony, but it did not grow, while its rivals, New Brunswick, Rahway, and Elizabeth, became thriving villages. At present there is little to interest the casual visitor to the sleepy village, but that little is good of its kind. There is old Mr. Mundy, the village wheel-

wright, who at 80 is still a fine shot with gun or riffs. Twenty-five years ago he accompanied a New York merchant on a hunting trip to the far West, and since then not a year has passed without their taking a hunting trip to the West or South. Old as these cronies are, they cannot make up their minds to forego their hunting. Then there is the old cider mill whose ramshackle appearance belies the purity and strength of the applejack resting in its dark cellar. Finally, there is the cemetery of the old Episcopal church, the first house of worship erected in the place. In response to inquiries the other day the sexton, who holds also the offices of gravedigger and roadmaster, said :

" Well, there might be some interesting gravestones there, and then again there mightn't. They don't interest me. There is one old brown stone which has fallen down and is out of place. wanted to throw it away, but the minister wouldn't let me. That might be interesting to

"Is there any inscription on it "" "No, there isn't; it is just covered with words from top to bottom- no poetry, no nothing, just

The stone was found easily, although partly vergrown with moss and myrtle. After much cleaning the following inscription was made out

Speciators under lere in this tomb
Lie 2 boyes.
The clief was full
Ten year old, the year
for was twice
Told. If eating
Musirrooms for
Youd, rare, in day
Time they porseconed
Were. A R. Harti Hoop
er and Charile Hooper,
Desceed, 1600.

The meaning of "The younger was twice told" is somewhat obscure, but it is supposed that he was but five years old.
An inscription upon the tembstone of James Thumison, who died in 1703, was once very nordiar with the country people in New Jersey. Three others in the graveyard are similar to it:

Remember, friend, as you case by, As you are now, so once was 1, In health and strent in the here I lie. As I am now, so you must be, Prepare for death and follow me.

The graveyard contains also a queer head-stone which was erected within the memory of the older villagers. The inscription reads:

A surface are aperted a roke that sends the sad of the has broke. In the on, of life his terain resigned. And left a mourning dove behind. Piscataway declares that the mourning dove consoled herself with a second husband, and upon his dealf with a third, and that she how lies buried beside the third one at Milburn. THE NEW COLLEGE GIRL.

RUYS, BEGS, BORROWS, OR STEALS-ESPECIALLY SIEALS-SIGNS.

Girls of Vassar and Other Colleges Mave Borrowed This Peculiar Mania from College Boys-Methods That They Adopt to Secure a Large Collection. College girls have a new fad. That is to say, tisn't a new one in itself. The novelty of the thing is that it should be rampant at Vassar and other girls' colleges. It is an old trick at Harvard and Yate and where'er the naughty college boy abounds. But it lan't such a tradition at the schools for girls. It is really nothing but the old, familiar signboard mania; but

of course the girls have given it a new twist. The great thing at present is to accumulate as large a collection as possible of signs relating to some one business or calling. It is a sort of a fad within a fad. Instead of jumbling together a lot of incongruous signs of everything from candy stores to crematories, each girl strives after a harmonious but variegated display of devices for calling attention to the same profession or business or commercial product. The idea is full of possibilities, almost as full as the girls' rooms are of signs.

There was one girl who decided that the partiquiar direction in which she intended to carry out the new fad was in the line of country taverus. Last spring, accordingly, at the close of the college year, she begged her friends to keep a lookout during the summer and gather in anything they might find that was striking or original. One of the consequences of this request was that she received among others alx packages of varying dimensions, but none of them small. Upon investigation these proved to contain a unanimous statement, common to wayside inus:

ACCUMMODATION FOR MAN AND BEAST.

The girl made kindling wood of five of these The girl made kindling wood of five of these signs, mentally resolving to get even with the senders. The sixth one she samuggled back to college with her, and in some mysterious way it appeared one morning above the chair of a particularly obnoxious professor. The professor, being neareighted, as professors always are in well-regulated schools for girls, dul not discern the offending board for some time, and the affair was the college jake for a week. But the summer's harvest did not consist en-But the summer's harvest did not consist en-tirely of specimens of the "Man and Brast" variety. There was one from a forforn little village down in the yellow day banks of Mis-sissippi. It bore the inscription:

TRILBY HOTEL

Under this was a picture of an anatomically impossible foot. The real joke of the matter was that on minute inspection the sign proved to be that of a corn doctor. Everything except to be that of a corn dector. Everything except the foot had been painted over.

On the wall facing the door by which one enters this girl's room there is a long signboard with the inviting legend, "Hotel Comfort," There is a tavern sign which one accommodating friend brought home from England and it hangs from an iron rod immediately at the side of one of the windows. It has a phenomenal animal's head on one side and on the other the inscription: uscription:

AT THE BOAR'S HEAD.

This has been slightly altered by an addition, in pencil, which makes the sign read: "At the Boar's Headquarters. (Read phonetically."

The gems of this collection, however, are the following.

THIS IS THE BOCKIES.

One stack, 20 cents.

One square meal, 30 cents.

One mortal gorge, 1 dollar.

And this one:

New Laid Eggs, 12 for 1s.
Good eggs, 24 for 1s.
Eggs, 50 for 1s.
Eggs for Electionearing purpuses, 200 for 1s.

"Say," he said, "you're such a good fellow that I want to ask a favor of you. I want to hang you up for the week's rent. I am a little short now because I'm out of a job, but in a couple of weeks I'm promised a \$5.000 elace. Is it all right? Then have an eye-opener."

Having once established his credit the tenant paid his year when he pleased. The husband is wife was away, and it was a disagreeable supprise to her when she discovered one day that they were a couple of months behind in their rent, because this tenant had been permitted to roll up a debt whose proportions were serious to them. At the same time further introduces and. Thus the wife found herself outfouted with the necessity of earning money opens and. Thus the wife found herself outfouted the arrears of rent as well as the notes for the furditure.

That is the situation of the family at present. The husband is carning incre and more because they do not dare to put the unprofitable tenant out, fearing to lose what he over if they should do so. The weman tells her friends that though things seem to become from had to a straighten matters out. The necessity of earling money prevents that.

As has been said, this is a true statement of facts. The proper conclusion to keep the horself to be there off it her words and had not entered the herself to be her self to be home duties, and had not entered the true of the words and had not entered the herself to be her home duties, and had not entered the true of the words and had not entered the herself to be he home duties, and had not entered the true of the words and had not entered the college of the theory of the sevent self-the sevent self-the sevent of the sevent self-the s The girl, however, admits that these are no

NATUPAL FORD SHITER

Seventh son of the seventh son!

Weather the declorase!

They set rout ten on edge!

Flut the natural wonder, the marvel of the age, the greates bone setter on this continent, will fix you all right while the doctor is being sent for!

An interesting collection is one which pertains only to photography. This is one of the largest collections which any of the girls possesses. There are the familiar legends: "You press the button; we will do the rest;" He your own photographer." Snap shorts: "This is not a toy; "A child can do it." Loaded; \$\mathbb{S}\sigma\text{.}" A treasury of memories," and so en. Then there were others, released from the cheap seaside places; "Four lintypes for 26 cents;" "A perfect picture of your self while you watt;" "Piero a nickel in the slot and get your picture taken;" "Pietures of bleyelists a speciality;" "Look pleasant! we're going to take your picture." But the gem of this collection was a large signhoard which stood in front of a photographer's at Rye Beach last summer. It bore a painting of a girl ready for the surf; also the logination: "Have your picture taken in your bathing sun." Of course there are two or three "poster rooms," brilliant with book announcements. There is one room filled, as to its walls, with the placards of the mewapaers.

An amusing collection is of signs of warning. As one enters this room, one is confronted by a big board with the staring inserpition:

DANGER.

It is such a sign as is used around buildings in process of construction. Just below it is another startling board which says:

KEEP OUT.

This is flanked on one side by a large placard "No Admittance," and on the other by one which states that "No Trespassing is Allowed." If one has the courage to enter in the face of all this, one will find a board over the divan: "Keep Off the Grass." Over the desk is another one: "Post No Bills!" There are dozens of others, such as: "Passengers Are Not Allowed to Ride on the Platform." "Beward of Pick pockets." "Shooting and Fishing on These Premises Are Forbidden by Order of the Owner," "Do Not Build Fires in the Woods!" "Keep to the Right," "Over the Bridge to the Exit." This Way to the Street." "Passengers Are Forbidden to Talk with the Motorman," "Smoking Not Allowed." "Count Your Change Before You Leave the Window," "Waik Your Horse," "Buy Soda Checks at the besk." "Take One home to Your Wife." These are only a few specimens from this collection, which is growing as fast that the walls are shingled with the overlapping placards and boards. Another interesting lot, although very much smaller, is made up of country signboards, those which have a rude hand pointing and the declaration that it is a certain number of miles to a certain place.

One girl has put this fad to a queer use. She is evidently a feminine counterpart of Tom Sawjer, as he was when he lared out the whitswashing of the front lence, which was a great cross to him, and gathered in a harvest of knives, tops, string, apples, and pennics in return. That was a stroke of genius on Tom's part, out it was no greater than the one this college girl has executed. In the first place she has a large room with plenty of closet and drawer space. She has therefore cleared out certain portions and labelied them. Over one closet hangs a sign familiar to all New Yorkers:

ONE ELEGANT APARTMENT TO LET. Inquire of Janetor. Basement Door.

Upon the outside of one of the bureau drawers hangs the familiar sign, "To Let." The next one bears a placard saying "Taken." In one corner is a large sign:

DESK ROOM TO LET.

On the walls hang various half-worn articles-fans, umbreilas, cloves, tennis rackets, dumb tells, Indian clubs, books each with its sign, "To Let," For Rent, "For Sate," For filtre," or something of that sort, in one or two cases; there is the added inscription. Inspection in-sited or "Guaranteed" or "References Given and Required. All of these things are for rent or sale or whatever the sign in licets. The sited or Guaranteed or References tiven and Required. All of three things are for rent or sale or whatever the sign in licates. The girl of course, never taxes money in return, but negotiates for mending or work in the reference library or se many chocolates.

Her room is not any more original than that of a girl whose uncle is sending her to college.

This girl must have at least a dozen specimens in various sizes and colors of the familiar three-ball pawnshop sign. She says it is a testimonial to her benevoient relative. In order to give, as she says, more local color and realism to her room, she has, in one corner, a display of some old college trophies which her classmates and other friends have "pawned." The returns, in consideration of which these articles have been deposited, do not have any resemblance to the regular customs of thresball affairs. Here, for instance, is a fraternity bin. The ticket says it was received "in consideration of three waitzes at the Yale Junior hop, 196. To be referened by three waitzes at the same event in 197. There is a Yale flag received "in consideration of not yelling for larrard at the best races." There is a Harvard flag received, so the ticket indicates, at the very same time, "in consideration of not yelling for Yale." When some one asked the girl how she managed to be still, she said she didn't mind in because instead of yelling, she jumped up and down and waved the flag, she jumped up and down and waved the flag which had just been given to her, and that did quite as well.

In one respect the fad is no different among

she jamped up and down and waved the harge, which had just been given to her, and that did quite as well.

In one respect the fad is no different among the college airls than it is among the boys. They alout he same methods for enriching their collections. The college buy proverbially prefers to steal a sign. That is to him by far the largest element of pleasure in its acquisition. To deliberately beg one is the next best thing. To borrow one, with no idea of returning it, is considered an unworthy method, but admissible. To buy one and pay for it is not countenanced except in extreme cases. These views are pretty largely shared by the girls, and many a tale do they tell of midnight expeditions or broad daylight temerity. Dozens of the signs have been hegged. Such an original request from a pretty young college girl isn't likely to be refused.

"I beg your pardon, but may I have one of your 'To Let' signs ?"

"Certainly! Of course."

"Oh, thank you ever so much! I'm making a collection, you know, for my room at college."

"You don't say so! Would you like any more!"

"Well, I don't think I want any more 'To

"You don't say so: "Young any more" To more?"
"Well, I don't think I want any more "To Leta," but if it isn't asking too much trouble, might I have a "For Rent?" And she goes away with that and a "For Sale" and a "Sold" and a "Furnished Rooms" and a "Lefts and Offices" and a "Dosk Room," and so on through the list.

away with that and a "For Sale" and a "Sold and a "Furnished Rooms" and a "Loft's and Offices" and a "Dock Room," and so on through the list.

"It's dead easy?" she tells her friends.

But some of the collections are matters of much more trouble and expense. The English tavern sign, for instance, was bought in a curiosity shop in London. The country signboards were the result of an immense amount of foraging. The three-ball collection was gathered principally by the college youths who subsequently pawned their possessions for dances and such favo a. The hathing beach photographer's advertisement was purchased for the collector by her girl cousins. Of course, being philistines in this peculiar fad, they paid for the collector by her girl cousins. Of course, being philistines in this peculiar fad, they paid for the collector by her girl cousins. Of course, being philistines in this peculiar fad, they paid for the collector by her girl cousins. Of course, being philistines in this peculiar fad, they paid for the collector by her girl cousins. Of course, being philistines in this peculiar fad, they paid for the collector by her girl cousins. Of course, being philistines in this peculiar fad, they paid mains. If the specimens are large, as they often are, they soon exhaust the aradable space of the average college room. But there are compensations in all things, as one of the girl discovered. She had illed her room with signboards until there was really no place for more, and it was then that she had her inspiration.

"Well," she said, "there isn't room for any more signs, but I can do one thing; those boards will be splendid places for me to nut up the things I collect in my next fad. I can hall anything to them.

So is mediated for a long time as to what her next fad should be, and finally decided to make a collection of reproductions of the various famous pletures of the Madonna. These were exerted for Ladles," Russiness Men's Lunch, "Orscream of the collection had been along the cheap cating house line. There we

"There's one good thing about that signboard fad. It makes such a splendld foundation for another one, no matter what it is."

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

The Mystery of Phusphorescence Is Gradu

From the Phyladelphia Evening Telegraph. Bit by bit the old mystery which surrounds the subject of the emission of light by phos-phores, ent substances is being unravelled. Uncanny stories of corpse lights and Will-o'-thealsps may continue to furnish food for the folkorist, and the fabled lamp of Alladin will flourish for ever in story. Science, when she dissipates a mystery, always ends by leaving the heart of the fable untouched. Nevertheless she does explore the facts that lie at the base of romance, and semetimes deals cruelly with them. Of the out-of-the-way corners of science one has been more tempting than that which is concerned with the strange property of giving out light without heat. To the alchemists are due the beginnings of real discovery. Did not Kraffi evolve from a hideous brew of organio matter the material afterward isolated as the chemical element, phosphorus? Its slow oxdation in moist air produces the pale gleam amil ar to every schoolboy as belonging to luci-

Did not an obscure shoemaker of Bologna disover that by leating in a furnace, mixed with a little flour meal, a certain powdered spar from l'aterno, there was yielded a chalky

a little flour meal, a certain powdered spar from Monte Paterno, there was yielded a chalky powder having the property of shining in the dark after having been expected to sunlight? Here was a prime mystery. No combustion, no waste of substance—in short, a mere buttling up of daylight, to emit it again with a feeble, night-iong giesam when all around was dark. To the famous phosphorus of Bologna succeeded the more brilliant hoosphorus of John Canton, concocted of oyster shells calcined with charcoal or meal in a close crucible. And the phosphorus of Canton is in our day superacided by luminous paint, used for clock faces and matchiest tops, that need to be visible in the blackest of night. Science tells us that, after all, these are only sulphides of the sikaline earths; but, be that so, those that shine best are never pure sulphides.

Closely akin to phosphorescence is the property of fluorescence, the nature of which, ilouigh some of the facis were known to Goethe, to Birewster, and to Herschel, was first explained by Sir George Stokes. A chip of horse chestnut bark, a crystal of quinnine, or a grain of the dyestuff cosin, is dropped into water—actiquated, it may be, to lasten solution—and behold the liquid exhibits on the surface exposed to light a most beautiful coloring, green, blue or orange, as the case may be. That a liquid should posessas a surface color where the light first strikes it, and that color be quite different from the color of the liquid made by macerating young green leaves in alcohel while with a deep red color on its surface? Fluorspar—the "lougholm" of the mineral. Stokes showed that this surface tint is due to the property of the liquid in transforming into visible colored light some of the invisible waves which are always present in daylight, and from holy position in the spectrum are called ultraviolet waves, being waves of shorter length and higher frequency of vibration than the shortest of visible waves, namely the violet. This transmutation of visible into invisible Stokes named

uorescence.
Then followed the discovery that these waves
hich excite fluorescence as above described,
not which are the very waves that are most
ettive photographically, are also the waves that Then followed the discovery that these waves which excite fluorescence as above described, and which are the very waves that are most active in producing thosphorescence in the luminous paints. Here was afforded a very broad hint that both fluorescence and phosphorescence might be, like photographic actions, chemical phenomena in their essence. Then the patient Becquerel, using instrumental methods for observing substances in the dark, after they had been exposed to light, and especially to ultra-violet waves for a brief fraction of a second, showed that phosphorescence, so far from being a rare property, is possessed by lanumerable kinds of stuffs, Chaik, porcelair, giass of various earts, and rubles, shine for a twentieth of a second of stuffs. Chaik, porcelair, giass of various earts, and rubles, shine for a twentieth of a second of stuffs. Chaik, porcelair, giass of various earts, and rubles, shine for a twentieth of a second of stuffs. Chaik, porcelair, giass of various earts, and rubles, shine for a twentieth of a second of stuffs. Chaik, porcelair, giass of various earts, and rubles, shine for a twentieth of a second of stuffs. Chaik, porcelair, giass of various earts of the transfer companies of urantum, shine for but i-100th of a second of less. Regarded from the time standpoint, the difference between phosphorescence and fluorescence is a more difference in degree; the one is a prejective that the other a transient, transforuntion of the waves. On the tup of these discoveries of a generation ago came the observations, notably those of Crookes, that fluorescence and phosphorescence are stimulated by electric discharges in vacco much more brilliant; than by even the brightest smolight. The phosphorescence excited by the discharge from the cathode or negative pole in the most attenuated vacco possesses many atriking and brilliant; than by even the brightest smolight. The phosphorescence we have now a hypersphosphores a transmutation from the order of waves. And, indeed, H. Hecquerel has shown that the li

ON THE VIENNA STAGE.

THE BARTERED REIDE" AND SUDERMANN'S NEW TRILOGY. Smetana's Opera Presented in the Austrian

Capital with Great Success, Thirty Years After It Was Brought Out in Bohemia - Comedians Shittley About, VIENNA, Oct. 7.- The regular autumn season s already in full swing, and even if the list of novelties thus far produced is not especially im proving, it tells of several successes that bid fair tobe long lived. Of these the most important is Friedrich Smetuna's "Prodana Nevesta" ("The Bartered Bride"), which, after a succession of untoward experiences, has found its way at last to the boards of the Imperial Opera House.

A little more than four years ago this pretty

work was unknown outside of Hohemia. Croch enthusiasts had already acclaimed it as among the operatic masterpieces in the world's musi cal literature, and visitors at the national theatre in Prague were not disinclined to corroborate, cum grano salis, this fisttering opinion, but before the Music and Theatre Exhibition of Vienna, in 1802, little was known of the "Prodana Nevesta" save that, produced in 1866, it had originally been very coldly re-celved, and that not until after the death of its composer was his real importance among the tone poets discovered and recognized. A quarter of a century, however, had fully es tablished Smetana's reputation, and had given him for all time a position in his native land which not even the subsequent fame of a man like Dvorak has been able to alter. Cne could wish that success had come to him during his life, for he was sadly in need of substantial reward for his musical labors. The history of his struggles is, like that of so many great composers, a pathetic one. Toward the end of his life he was stricken with deafness, and he ended his days in an insane asylum. Little of the cheerful joyousness one finds in his music was vouchsafed to his days. It was the national character and feeling that impressed themselves on his compositions rather than any individual way of looking at existence in general, and his own experiences in particular. Starting with its first exhibition success in 1892, "The Bartered Bride" had soon ceased to be the exclusive property of Prague and the kingdom of Bohemia. There was hardly a German opera house that did not se cure the work, of which Herr Max Kaibeck, the German librettist par excellence of the present day, had furnished an excellent version. Even in London the performances were given, and if the Viennese had had to wait four years to hear the piece in their fine opera house, it is not the less welcome in the present dearth of valuable noveities. Why Director Jahn waited so long before finally producing the work, and allowed a smaller Viennese theatre in the interval to give a makeshift performance, is a mystery that still awaits solution How he happened finally to give it has also not been definitely explained. Some say it was because of the engagement this fall of the Bohemian bass-buffo, Herr Hesch, whose nam is identified with the principal rôle, that of the marriage broker. Others, however, attribute the fact to reports from Paris, where, through the influence of the Princess Metternich. the "Prodana Nevesta" has been accepted at the Opera Comique. It would not be the first time that the two art institutions had mutual-

ly influenced each other. Smetana's most tuneful work has not suffered through the delay in its admission to the Vienna Opera House, and it is no idle boast on the part of the leading critics, when they con tend that not in the original nor on any German stage has "The Bartered Bride" been giver in such a wholly admirable manner as here. A single objection might be urged against the Vienna performance-that the opera house is too large for a work of so unpretentious a character. Orchestrally, of course, a standard to reached that is well nigh perfection; no other theatre has such a trained body of musicians and not even for a work like the "Götterdammerung" is a more generous distribution of in strumentalists granted. In point of scenery and costumes no very difficult or blem had t be solved, and the resources of the Hofoperntheater are such that a series of attractive and realistic pictures was presented easily. The dances that are so happily introduced in the three acts were given with due regard for local color, and not as terpsichorean interludes, in no way connected with the opera they are in tended to enliven.

Superlatively good, however, as were these various features of a performance that may justly be regarded as memorable, its chief exfor the majority of playroers will lie in the efforts of the artists to whom the then principal rôles are intrusted, Fri. Mark, Herr Schrödter, and Herr Hesch. Frl. Mark has been before the public only a few years, but in that short time has made a name for herself

Schrödier, and Herr Hesch. Frl. Mark has been before the public only a few years, but in that short time has made a name for herself both in Germany and Austria. Burn and edulated in Vienna, she caused such a sensation in Leipsic, where she was engaged during two scasons, that a successful effort was promptly made to secure her for her hattve tewn, and since 1803 she has belonged to the Imperial Opera House. After creating several naris, notably Noda in "Pegilacci," and for a time had to retire from the stage. As so frequently happens under similar circumstances, he report som got a broad that she had lost her volce and would never appear again. However, the present season effectually silenced such gossip, and the latest novelty means for her a complete triumph. She is whoone, coquetish, touching, as the situation requires, and though the music allotted to her is not very difficult, it would be timpossible to give it with more clarm or beauty of tone.

Herr Schrödter is the lyric tener; no better could be found on the German operatic boards of to-day. Admittedly the best living Burd (Meistersinger), he is especially happy in the portrayal of peasan, lars. "Naturburschen," as they were called in Germany and the hero of Smetana's work is such a one. The parts of the lovers, therefore, were in excellent hands.

The qualifications of Herr Heach bave already been referred to. Until within a counte of years he had been associated with the Pohemian stage; indeed, for a white after he Joined Herr Pollini's troup in Hamburg he issaid to have had considerable difficulty with German, a.c. even to-day a Czech accent is distinctly notiveable in his singing. From the beginning of his career, when he travelled from one small Hohemian town to another at the hoined Herr Pollini's troup in Hamburg, too, and now he has of a strolling troup, he has identified him self with the part of which he is the foremant experient to-day. In Frague his reputation was made thus, and in Hamburg, too, and now he has of a strolling troup, he has

of the superior merits either of the work or its performance.

At the Burg Theatre two novelties have already been given, one by a hitherto unknown author, the other by the most successful of modern German playwrights. The first of these, having the not to premising title 'Die Athenerin' ("The Athenerin Woman"), is in blank terse, as classical in form as one sould be led to suppose and has for author a Herr Ebermann, whose name was practically unknown to the public at area. After the supprise that so serious and severe a work should be written and accepted by noy management of the present day, came the wonderment that it should have pleased the Vleiniese as it has The story at certain points suggeste not a little itam's "logomar," only the innocent semimentality of the more familiar work is site. It should have pleased the Vienness as it has. The story at certain points suggests not a little the items of the more familiar work is also gether missing. In other respects it here at these remainds one of some modern French drams, the ancient seems and costumes and ing a certain papeancy to fin de sichle situations. The success of "Dis Athenerin" has been prenounced, and many representations are certainly to be counted upon by the man-

agement. Nos so, from all indications, with the three small plays that Herr Sudermann produced sim altaneously in Berlin and Vienna a few sventings ago under the collective little of "Morituri." Since his successes in late years at the imperial playhouse, the popular authorhose, looked with special gratitude and confidence to Vienna, knowing that, as far as interpretation can nelp a work, he could aways count on the ablest assistance here. If his latest bid for public favor has fallen considerably behind expectations, it is not the fault of the Burg Theatre actors, but solery of the plays themselves, which made the impression of being half-fillished sketches. The three short places are connected in so far as they treat of death, or rather, the words and actions of persons about to die. The first, which is called "Tela" after the hero, the last king of the Gotla, takes us back to prehistoric days, and shows how the young Queen wins the love of her lord and master in the hour that elapses between the marrisge ceremony and his heroid departure to certain death. The second play, entitled "Fritzchen," after a much retted young cavalry Lleutenaut, is a lesson in military ethics for the full comprehension of which a special code of morals is required. The upshot of the emotional little tale is that an old retired officer and his son Frizzchen accept with composure what they choose to regard as the inevitable. The young man goes cut to be shot, and the curtain goes down on the remaining characters in the play, whose lives, one is lest conclude, are wrecked by the rash act. Having treated his subject in grim carneat twice, Herr Sudermann introduces the feature of novelty by attempting, not too happlily, to present it from a satirical point of view. To this end he has chosen an ideal ecoch, has placed his action in the land of Nochere, and has made the puppets of his play speak in somewhat stilted verse. Here the here only his cordinare, which has diened here and here of the light where the large the where he had sung an SOCIAL LIFE IN TURKEY. SMYRNA'S ONE CLUB THAT IS OVER A CENTURY OLD. Only the Fish House in Philadelphia Can Compare with It in Age Among Our Is-stitutions-Oriental Gastronomy Smyre slote Conversation - Cigarettes Ready.

FORCING THE DARDANELLES.

British Naval Officer's Vivid Description

of the Passage in 1878.

The universal interest excited by the reports

of recent months that a British fleet or an American fleet was about to force the Dards-

nelles has caused many persons abroad to

publish reminiscences of the time when the

It was in February, 1878. For months, Erg-

land had been in a fever of excitement over

the Turks. The popular agitation became tu-

multous as the reports of Russia's advance to-

louse of Commons and brought to the doors

of Parliament a mob that howled for revenge

Long before the Dardanelles were forced the

Admiral's plan of operations had been laid be-

fore the naval authorities in London. It was

The Agincourt and Achilles were to endeav-

ed to silence the guns in Fort Namasghia-the

first of the Turkish defences to be passed,

mounting, it was reported, some twenty heavy nodern guns, Krupps and Armstrongs at the

same time keeping far enough down stream to

bronze guns mounted at the castle of Killid Ba-

har, a little above, and also firing their star-

board bow guns at the Sultanich fort on the

opposite side of the Straits. The Alexandra

and Sultan were to undertake the destruction

of the 50-ton Krupp gun at Fort Tchernak, and

should open fire on them. The Swiftsure and

Temeraire were, meanwhile, to pass on to the attack of the Medgidleh fort, the strongest of

all the first, mounting thirteen 6-inch preech-

loading Krupp guns and to do as much dam-

age as possible until the other ships were free to go to their assistance. There remained but the fort of Nagara, two and a half miles further on, which would be dealt with as opportunity served when the others had been settled. On Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Admiral at last received the order to make his

way into the Sea of Marmora, At daylight on

Feb. 13 he weighed anchor from Besign. There

was a strong northeast wind at the time; it

snowed, and the weather in general was de-

scribed officially as "very thick." How the pass-

age was made is told thus in a letter from an

"Every preparation for active retaliation

officer aboard one of the war ships:

be out of range of some old-fashioned monster

as follows:

Hornby, acting upon orders from London.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. A bright American woman, when told the first two sentences of the constitution of the Rabelata Club in London, to wit: "This club shall be called the Rabelnis Club. Its object shall be social intercourse between its members, and to counteract the influence of woman upon society." replied: "What nonsense! As if society would be society at all without the influence of woman!" So, in speaking of Smyrnlote society, one naturally does not mean Turkish society. For, according to the implied definition of our bright friend, such thing does not exist; woman has no social place among the Mohammedan Turks; what society" they have is purely male. When one eavs Smyrnlote society, one means the society and social lite of what, in the Levant, are collectively designated as "Europeans" that is, of the Armenian, Jewish, Greek, French, and Italian residents of Smyrna; people whose families have lived there for generations, whose every-day language is Romaic Greek of a very impure sort) or, on occasion, F ench, who, whether under Turkish rule or foreign consular protection, are still indifferently known

ing, as an out-of-the-way hole, devoted to sheer money-making-which, of late years, too often has meant the avoidance of money-losing than to the amenities of life. But a visit to the city especially with efficacious letters of introduction soon teaches you how victorious age and long stability can be over what we here are apt to deem the inevitable concomitants of out-of-the-wayness. To be sure, Smyrna is in no sense metropolitan, but its provincialism is of an exceedingly relative sort, as the French say. The Bostonian, or even the New Yorker, for matter of that, will soon enough stumble up against things there which may give him a certain sense of something not unrelated to provincialism in his own social life at home.

as "Europeans."

Take, for instance, the Smyrna Club the Cercle des E.rangers. There being but one ounds rather provincial, to be sure, but when you consider that this one celebrated its centennial some fourteen or fifteen rears ago, the matter begins to wear another aspect. In our whole country, only the Fish douse in Philadelphia has had snything like so long a life to look back upon. And this club, according to our adopted definition, may well be said to come within the circle of social life; for it gives gorgeous balls during the carnival sca-son, at which the most admirable Parisian tollettes float over the polished marqueter floor, illumined by the thousand candles of the great Venetian glass chandeliers and brackets of its noble ballroom.

Most of us think of Smyrns, socially speak.

ets of its noble ballroom.

The card room is another feature which makes the uninitiated American stare a little, it measures about 60 by 50, and the floor is, or was six years ago, covered from neoploard is mopboard with a single Smyrna rug. It took eight camels to get that rug to the club door. Some of the club rules sound strange to us. Some of the club rules sound strange to us. Billiards and cards are free. What is the use of belonging to a club, the members say, if you have to pay for your game—just like at a cate? Certain games of cards, reputed dangerous to the purse, are permitted only during certain fixed months of the year; when boker comes in featte goes out. Besique and whist flourish all the year round. The poker they play there—in the poker season—is unlimited, at a fixed ante of one plastre "good money" (that is, twenty plastres to the medjid, about five cents; but, then, every raise is by rule double the preceding one, and the game semetimes assumes quite serious proportions. They blurf like mad. Russian besque with four packs and on the "everything counts" principle—is a great favorite. "I love it," said a young Greek one day; "c'est un jeu riche; on est toujours dans les grands chiffres" it is a rich game; you are always up in the big flaures.

Smyrna is one of the headquarters of Oriental gastronomy. The table of well-to-do citizens has long been famous. The cuisine is Turkish, modfied a little, but not much, by Occidental taste. And, by the way, the modern French, I alian, and German cuisines—all, in fact, but the plain roost and boiled of Anglo-Saxondom—are of Oriental orig. The Turks gut their cuisine from the Persian; in the old days Turkish magnates had their Persian cooks, just as our millionaires have their French chefs. And this Oriental cookery was brought back to Europe by the returning crusaders—to be further modified and decloped according to the tasts of different European nations. To the foreigner the d'atingtishing mark of Smyrniote cookery is its remendous richness; that of S The card room is another feature which makes passage of the Stra ts was forced by Admiral the operations of the Russian troops against ward Constantinople were flashed across the Continent. One night a false rumor that Russian soldiers had appeared in the suburbs of the Sultan's capital spread panic through the

gage any forts on the European side which and then.

The Switzers and The well-to-do Smyrnlote cats his three

known. How the youngsters live through it all is a mystery, but they manage to grow up notwithstanding, though they do have fits now and then.

The well-to-de Smyrniole cats his three meals per diem; breaafast at 8, dinner in the middle of the day, supper at 7 in summer and 8 in whiter. The breakfast is quite as hearly as the traditional oid-fashioned American one. Dinner and supper are indistinguishable, and consist of three, four, or five courses cach, But he would be but a poor Smyrniote who did not manage to edge in a light lunch in the morning down town, and a ditto in the afterneous at the ciub or café. And at every social call you make coffee, cakes, and sweetmeats are passed around. Wine is used in exceeding moderation; the French "grands crus" are seidom met with. Champagne means special festivity. The favorite between-meals drink a raki and water. You smoke everywhere and everywhere axecut at meals and in church; you smoke at afternoon calls, you smoke even through the square dances at summer hopsthough you do not at ceremonious evening hardes and balls in winter. But as a rule call the men smoke; a cigarette-smoking weman would be thought a trifle fast, and fashness, or anything distantly approaching thereto, is at a terrible discount.

The ladles walt upon the men; not at table, of course, but in the ordinary acts of secondifies handling chairs, passing coffee, guiting lights for cigarettes, and the like. If a man lakes the trouble to let a lady pass through a doorway before him, he is rather laughed at as "Paristan." The consumption of Turkish black corrects is something terrific; fifteen retwenty small cups a day are not considered excessive. Clearettes are invariably smoked in a holder; only pack carriers smoke without a accessive. Clearettes are invariably smoked in a holder; probably from motives of economy. Almost all the men carry rosaries in their poakes, the end of the probably and prevention place. The courty and is a super of the passed of the passed of the courty of the manner of the sam age was made is told thus in a letter from an officer aboard one of the war ships:

"Every preparation for active retaliation was made, all the men being fully armed and stationed at quarters, and the tops filled with riffemen and Gatlings. Torpedo defences were prepared, water-tight doors closed, and the broadslee gims loaded with full charces and shrappel. Our orders were to make no hostife demonstration, while if the forts opened frecare was to be taken to fire only at the gims and batteries, and to injure the houses as little as possible. We neared the 50-ton Krupp mounted on the earthwork near Tebernak at a speed of cight knots, in the midst of a dense fog and haif a gale of wind and show having to pass within 200 yards of this formidable piece, against whose shot armor would have proved of vergalittle use. It is in the midst of pass of the control of the works round it.

"As we came on in single line abead, on board every slip breathless silence reigned, broken only by the dull thed, thud, thud of the engines. At the gims stood their crews, one man coally to slip out the tombion, others to run the gim out the wind in the sum out, while the captain of each gim stood itumovable, lanyard in hand and outstretched, ready for that one lerk which would have sent an enormous shell flying on its deadly erraid. Our hearts were in our mouths as the flasship came abreast of the Tebernak gim; the pull of smoke, the flash, the reverberating crash were intently watched for, while every minute seemed a whole year. But nothing happened, and then the tension was relieved, for we had passed the first line in peace.

"As the fleet proceeded after this the wind increased, the fog grew denser, the snow and sleet fell more thickly still, while the corrent ran dead against the slips. In these circumstances and in this weather were the harrows of the Straits—where the forts of Zocain and Hamarteh, which also were passed in the same breathless slience as before. It was here, we limb benefits a fight and the summer of the first way

The Proposed Leprosy Congress.

To the Entrop of The Sex-Sir: In the matter of the Leprosy Congress, my aim has been to tring to gether four powers for the purpose of suppressing and preventing leprony. First, tiovernment influence, without which no laws can be enforced. Second the affuence of the Catholic Church, as countries like Colombia are entirely in the hands of the clergy; the Colombia are entirely in the hands of the clergy; the leper asylums are supported by Churca funds. Third, the influence of the Red Cross Secrets, to care for the present victims of the scourze. And last and least, the leprologists, or edicatine influence. Hanse a cannot yet conceive why an international committee is necessary. Goldschmidt believes that such a committee is necessary, but would fail into the radical course of having the members of the committee six mittee is accessary, but would full into the rations error of having the members of the committee appointed by the congress of isprologists, one from each country. These appointees of mere scientists could have no practical influence. The main point to keep a slew is that the result of the congress must be the establishment of a permanent world's committee with the powers of the Government behind it ng cise is vain and will end in idle talk. NEW YORK, OCL. ES. ALBERT S. ASSESSED, M. S.